

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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George B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says
that the actual number of full and complete
copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and
Sunday Bee, printed during the month of
June, 1899, was as follows:

1.	24,300	2.	25,100
3.	24,700	4.	25,500
5.	25,170	6.	27,140
7.	24,970	8.	25,020
9.	25,250	10.	25,000
11.	24,700	12.	24,940
13.	25,830	14.	25,450
15.	25,800	16.	24,900
17.	24,900	18.	25,020
19.	24,931	20.	27,080
21.	24,965	22.	25,170
23.	25,300	24.	25,220
25.	24,850	26.	25,100
27.	25,130	28.	25,440
29.	24,900	30.	25,070
Total	758,526		
Less unsold and returned copies	10,348		
Net daily sales	748,178		
Net daily average	24,939		

GEO. B. TSCHUCK,
Notary Public.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
8th day of June, 1899.
L. B. RILEY,
Notary Public.
(Seal)

Parties Leaving for the Summer.

Parties leaving the city for the
summer may have The Bee sent to
them regularly by notifying The
Bee business office, in person or by
mail.

The address will be changed as
often as desired.

Here it is well on to the middle of
July and we have had nothing but
mountain resort weather in these parts.

If there is any sound reason for the
advance of the price of soft coal it has
not yet been presented to a long-suffer-
ing public.

The announcement of the formation
of a trust in cotton yarn may after all
turn out to be only a yarn spun from
the whole cloth.

The Bee has never been partial to
shams and frauds and cannot be coaxed
or driven to extol fake shows and half-
baked expositions.

In Ohio Bryan is organizing a state
league of democratic clubs. In Nebraska
Bryan clubs democrats into line to sup-
port populist candidates.

The old Sixteenth street viaduct is
being torn down, but the railroad yards
are not cumbered with carloads of ma-
terial for the new structure.

If the straw balls accepted in the
Omaha police court could be utilized
for the purpose they would be suffi-
cient to run a wrapping paper mill for
a month.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas is ac-
credited with a desire to run for vice
president on the democratic ticket. He
will find the fence around the White
House Hogg tight.

The protest of Chicago civil service
reformers against what they are
pleased to call the sweeping exemp-
tions order may be trenchant and ad-
mirably worded, but it is a trifle too
late to be of any practical use.

The people of Omaha paid \$130,565
more in tax money into the city treas-
ury in the first half of 1899 than in
the same months of 1898. There is no bet-
ter index of financial conditions than
the promptness with which people pay
their taxes.

Officers of the Seventh New York
National Guard regiment are being
lionized in London. This is the regiment
which refused to enlist for the Spanish
war and since their Decoration day re-
ception in New York they find it neces-
sary to go abroad for honors.

The next Chinaman who is summoned
home from the United States to accept
a high office will likely insist upon
knowing what the office is and where
he is to be located. The last one to
accept such an invitation was given the
highest position on a scaffold.

The report that the Great Northern
railroad has an envious eye upon Omaha
is doubtless true. That great system
has just gained a firm foothold in Ne-
braska and all it lacks as a lever to
compel other lines to share the grain
carrying trade is a line into the me-
tropolises of the state.

It is reported that the State depart-
ment has intimated to Minister Bu-
chanan that it might impair his use-
fulness as a minister if he should ac-
cept the \$200,000 offered him as a fee
in the Argentine-Chili boundary case.
He is doubtless willing to be impaired
at the rate of \$200,000 per impair.

Orders have been issued for the op-
eration of every idle coke oven in the
country. This is the first time in the
history of the industry that all have
been in operation at one time and
speaks louder than tables of statistics
of the extent of the industrial revival.
Iron is the great trade barometer and
coke is as essential to its production as
the ore itself. Every branch of the iron
industry and all its allied trades are
working as never before and business
is being done at a profit.

FRENCH GOOD WILL.

The speech of M. Millerand, French
minister of commerce, at the banquet of
the American Chamber of Commerce in
Paris on the fourth, was noteworthy for
its strong expressions of friendship
and good will for the United States.
The minister, who is a leader of the so-
cialist party, said that never were the
bonds of amicable sympathy which unite
the two peoples more strong and more
close and he expressed the hope that
within a short time a definite agree-
ment will have been reached on the
subject of French products in the
United States and also in regard to
American products in France, giving
them the most favored nation treat-
ment. Referring thus to the reciprocity
negotiations now in progress and
which there is fair prospect will be
satisfactorily concluded, M. Millerand
said: "In addition to the fact that the
extraordinary development attained by
all branches of the federal industry
demonstrates that an excessive harsh-
ness would henceforth be without ob-
ject, it would seem equitable as much
as politics not to refuse certain ad-
vantages to a nation which, like France,
purchases in the United States three
times more primary material and mer-
chandise than she sells to the United
States." There is indicated in this the
earnest desire of France to establish
closer commercial relations with this
country, thereby fostering and strength-
ening what the minister termed the
"amiable sympathy" between the two
nations.

There is no doubt that this reflects
the now general sentiment in France.
During the war with Spain a majority
of the French people unquestionably
were in sympathy with that country.
Race attachment combined with ma-
terial interest to make this so. France
is Spain's creditor to an enormous
amount and every holder of Spanish
securities naturally hoped for the suc-
cess of Spain. This element exerted a
powerful influence upon public senti-
ment, but even without this race affi-
nity would doubtless have caused most
Frenchmen to sympathize with the
Spaniards. While, therefore, the
French government observed strict neu-
trality, the masses of the people were
unfriendly to the United States.

Since the war there has been a change
of feeling. Frenchmen, in common
with all Europeans, have learned
greater respect for this country.
Americans are no longer treated with
insult and contempt. Especially in the
industrial and commercial circles of
France has change of sentiment taken
place. The men who know the value
of this great market realize the wisdom
and expediency of cultivating the most
friendly relations with the United
States and it is this element whose in-
fluence is most potent with the govern-
ment.

The American people heartily welcome
every sincere expression and manifesta-
tion of European friendship, and none
more than those that come from France.
As was said by ex-President Harrison,
the Americans have not ceased to be
grateful for the assistance they received
from France in their struggle for in-
dependence and "when America forgets
her debt she will be unworthy and in-
capable of international friendship." There
is every reason to believe that the
friendly relations of the two republics
will grow stronger and that they
will move forward, in the language of
M. Millerand, at an equal pace for the
peace and happiness of the world.

BUSINESS WITH ALASKA.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says it
is little less than astonishing that the
total passenger sailings to Alaska for
the first half of the current year should
have reached the large number of
9,000 and upward. The gold fields of
the north have now entered upon their
third year, says that paper, the boom
has passed away, and yet the travel is
shown to be continuing at the rate of
over 1,500 persons per month. As only
about half as many persons return as
depart there has been a considerable
addition to the population of the ter-
ritory since the beginning of the cur-
rent year.

Seattle is the leading point for ship-
ments to Alaska and the amount of
freight shipped from there for the six
months ending July 1 was over 92,000
tons, while the returning freight was
in excess of 82,000, an aggregate busi-
ness of nearly 75,000 tons. The Post-
Intelligencer says of these figures that
they indicate that Seattle remains the
outfitting and trading point for the
northwest and that in the future that
city will reap the benefits of the Alas-
kan gold, as Denver did of the Lead-
ville gold and silver and as San Fran-
cisco did of the California placeres.

Whether travel to and business with
Alaska will continue at the rate of the
last six months is problematical, de-
pending chiefly, of course, upon whether
there are further developments of the
yellow metal, but it is by no means
improbable that the record of the next
six months will equal that of the first
half of the year.

SUGGESTIVE EXPORT FIGURES.

The figures of exports for the last
fiscal year given out by the bureau of
statistics are in some respects sug-
gestive. In the first place it is noted
that our trade with Europe was not in-
creased as compared with the pre-
ceding year, there being a large falling
off in the exports to the United Kingdom.
Trade with the far east, on the other
hand, was very materially increased,
while the gain in Canada, the West In-
dies and Mexico was marked, that for
Cuba being particularly so.

One of the most suggestive features
of the report is in regard to the trade
with South America, which gained very
little during the year, a fact that must
be somewhat discouraging to the efforts
of our manufacturers in that portion of
the world. The exports to South Amer-
ica are but a little more than one-third
of the amount taken by British North
America and only \$10,000,000 more than
the exports to Mexico. In view of the
extraordinary efforts that have been
made for several years past to extend
the South American trade the result is
practically disappointing. We are making
practically no progress toward securing
such share of the large commerce of

the countries to the south of us as our
position seems to entitle us to, while
at the same time our commercial com-
petitors are steadily gaining there.
Manifestly we are at some great disad-
vantage which cannot easily be over-
come.

The exports to Canada, amounting to
\$9,000,000 in round numbers, show
that the discriminating tariff in favor
of England worked no injury to this
country last year. They also indicate
the importance of carefully considering
the policy that should be adopted in
order to hold this trade, which is fully
three times as valuable as that with
South America and more than twice as
valuable as the trade with Asia.

INSPECTION OF EXPLOSIVES.

The seizure of explosive oils that are
said to have been shipped in large
quantities into the city of Atlanta re-
calls the indifference exhibited by
Omaha municipal authorities with re-
gard to the precautions that should be
taken to prevent the storage of explo-
sives within the city limits. When the
recent disastrous explosion of a large
quantity of powder occurred The Bee
urged upon the city council the impera-
tive necessity of a revision of the or-
dinances regulating the transportation,
storage and sale of powder, petroleum
and other explosives within the city.
The ordinances now in force relative to
this subject were enacted nearly twenty
years ago and are in many respects de-
fective and inapplicable to existing con-
ditions. Many new explosives have
been brought into use since these or-
dinances were framed, and the methods of
handling and distribution have changed
so as to require entirely different leg-
islation to make the protection against
reckless handling of these dangerous
substances more effective.

While we have no positive information
concerning the quality and flashlight
test of the oils now in use in the city
and in South Omaha we have no faith
in the efficiency of the inspection which
is in the hands of politicians in whose
reliability no confidence can be placed.
In any event public safety can be as-
sured only by more strict regulation
than may be found now in our munici-
pal statutes. The least that we can do
as a metropolitan city is to establish
metropolitan regulations and take such
precautions against disastrous explo-
sions as are in vogue in other cities of
equal population.

Incidentally the mayor and council
should make provision for systematic
inspection of premises where explosives
are stored and for the inspection and
testing of oils and other illuminating
compounds on sale in this city. This
inspection should be entirely independ-
ent of the inspection that devolves upon
the chief of the fire department or mem-
bers of the police force. The mere fact
that the city treasury is exhausted in
many of the funds and no special fund
is available for this purpose should not
deter the city council from taking
prompt action. If the money to meet
the expenses for inspection is not on
hand the insurance companies and the
business men who are carrying heavy
fire risks should cheerfully contribute
to make up the necessary fund.

People who live in glass houses should
not throw stones. That proverb seems
to have been entirely disregarded by
the managers of a crag-quit show that
loves to advertise itself as the Greater
America Exposition. This braggado
outfit never tires of proclaiming from
the houseposts that their speculative en-
terprise would excel the exposition of
1898, which the whole country had ac-
knowledgeed as second only in impor-
tance and magnificence to the
Chicago World's fair. Not content
with such idle and foolish boasting
scarcely a day has passed without some
insulting fling at the management of
the previous exposition, expressed either
by its press bureau or its recognized
official organ. People who appreciate the
colossal work done by the exposition
managers of 1898 and the success
achieved in the face of war and obsta-
cles that seemed insurmountable are
naturally at a loss to comprehend why
their efforts should be belittled or why
they should not be treated with ordinary
courtesy. Nothing, however, should
surprise anybody emanating from peo-
ple who imagine that a red-hot Midway
launting indecency as his chief attrac-
tion, with an attachment of a bric-a-brac
aggregation of exhibits scattered
through half-filled exhibition buildings,
constitutes a first-class exposition.

There were doubtless some defects in
the exposition of 1898, but as compared
with the show now parading itself as
the Greater America it would rank
very much as would The Bee building
with the World-Herald rookery.

A political organization with an In-
dian name claiming an enrollment of
50,000 members has convened itself in
Buffalo and pledged itself to fight and
die for Bryan and free silver. By the
time these Bryan Indians are called
out for active service it may be dis-
covered that the big chiefs assembled in
the pow-wow at Buffalo are the only
Bryan Indians belonging to that tribe.

Certain statesmen of the Seventh
ward are making a house-to-house can-
vass of the voters, importuning support
for their favorite candidates. There are
more candidates in that ward than
offices, and in consequence the real
fight will be waged at the primaries.
The recent ward meetings have simply
resulted in laying out the skirmish lines.

Nebraska's allotment of officers for the
ten provisional regiments was not
very large. There was no place of Gen-
eral Colby's size and the state must
content with a captain and two lieuten-
ants. The great difficulty is that com-
missions and applicants bear about the
same relation to each other as birds
and wild blackberries.

The committee named by the senate
at the session last winter to investigate
the state offices is about ready to get
to work. The governor vetoed or ap-
propriation to pay the expenses of the
investigation, but this will make no
difference with its work. While the
committee is about it, it might do out

Just how much truth there was in the
sensational charges made by Governor
Paynter regarding the management of
the Beatrice Asylum for the Feeble
Minded.

In the good old days Nebraska rail-
roads built many stub lines as feeders,
but one or two seasons of crop failure
stopped all such work. Now it is being
resumed and the new trackage to be
added to Nebraska mileage must prove
an interesting item to the State Board
of Equalization.

Figuratively speaking the northeast
corner of Nebraska has been bottled up
by railroads. There is an eye single
to the long haul. There is no room
for hope that the Great Northern system
will open up that rich section and give
it a direct connection with Omaha.

A Chicago brokerage firm has in-
vaded New York and taken from the
Wall street money changers a loan of
\$10,000,000 to the American metropolises.
This is a notable achievement, but it
is not claimed that the money loaned
belongs to Chicago millionaires.

A Beating to Season.

Philadelphia Courier Journal.
Riots are common enough in other Eu-
ropean cities, but trouble in Brussels is
something new on the carpet.

A Record Breaker.

Globe-Democrat.
The fiscal year 1898, which broke the
record in the exports of American manu-
factures, has been far eclipsed in this re-
spect by the fiscal year just closed, with
a total of \$25,000,000, an increase over
last year of \$44,000,000.

Too Slippery to Count.

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.
The Russian ambassador at Washington
says the Philippines have a population of
12,000,000 instead of 8,000,000. However,
the Filipinos are in so many places at about
the same time that it is likely some of
them have been counted more than once.

Bound to Lose His Grip.

Buffalo Express.
It is said that Nebraska never saw such
marked prosperity as at present. As it is
certain to be a year of change, there is
every likelihood that Mr. Bryan will find
it out of the question to hold his state
if he should receive the democratic nomi-
nation.

No Office Seekers Need Apply.

New York Tribune.
The announcement that "no office-seekers
need apply" for jobs in the Cuban and
Porto Rican postal service is heartily to
be welcomed. The plan is to have a few
American experts at the head of the service
and the rest of it manned with natives.
That is the best possible arrangement,
whether for the islanders themselves or for
the nation of which the islands are de-
pendencies.

Trust Tide Still Rising.

Kansas City Star.
The universal public clamor against the
trusts does not seem to exert the slightest
effect in the way of checking the progress
of the movement. It might be supposed that
the legislation inimical to trusts that has
already been enacted and the more stringent
statutes that are certain to be passed in the
future would cause men of large wealth to
hesitate about making investments in the
form of trust securities. But no such effect
as this has been perceptible. The trust
movement seems to be sweeping along like
a flood that nothing can check.

Some Truths Must Be Kept Back.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.
It would be difficult for a Chicago pro-
fessor to be unduly loquacious on the literary
history of the Zend Avesta or the
eternal verities of the binomial theorem,
but when he gets to talking of the way in
which hundreds of millions can be created
out of railway favoritism almost any word
of fact borders on the undue degree of
public loquacity. This is the logic of the
modern education. Teach the truth, if
it will not offend the powers whence come
fat endowments and comfortable chairs.

Value of Organized Labor.

Philadelphia Ledger.
The organization of labor for its own
defense and benefit has again and again
been demonstrated. The laborer has shown
his efficiency by increasing wages and
by securing more favorable conditions
for labor. Besides that, the laborer has
made it essential that the workmen should
combine for their common advantage.
The new scheme for controlling the di-
rectors of the company is a much more
efficacious device than strikes or lockouts.

Progressive Pictures of Growth.

New York Times.
Decidedly interesting possibilities are
opened up by the happy thought which
somebody in the Department of Agriculture
has had of turning the cinematograph ma-
chine from rapidly moving objects to those
taking one picture every hour of the ac-
cording tree, and continuing this for some
weeks, a series of photographs will be pro-
duced which, when presented on a screen
in the usual way, will illustrate the process
of development as it was never done before.
The idea is easily applicable to a child or
even to a city. With pictures enough, taken
at intervals sufficiently short, one could
after a while, exhibit within the space of ten
minutes or half an hour, every change that
takes place as a baby becomes an old man
ready to die.

PATHOS OF THE CASE.

Meeting of Dreyfus and His Wife for
the First Time in Four Years.

The pathos in the story of Dreyfus' con-
dition is brought home to us when we read
of his meeting with his wife, his profound
ignorance of all that has happened during
his exile and of the eminence in, and source
of danger to, his country his own hard fate
was and yet remains.

It seems something beyond credence that
the one man who above all others had the
deepest interest in the movements which
brought on his name should be almost the
only one to know nothing of them, and yet
as they applied to his own future. But
such has been the case. It is within twenty-
four hours that he has learned of Lieu-
tenant Colonel Henry's suicide, of Ester-
hazy's miserable confession, of the arrest
of Colonel Du Paty de Clam, of the desert-
ion of old friends, of enthusiastic friend-
ships of a million sympathetic persons of
whom he never heard, of changing govern-
ments and dissolving ministries, of disas-
trous and dangerous to his own land while he
lived his exile on a remote and tedious
to the whirl of incidents, all of such great
importance to him.

Even were he guilty his lot has a pecu-
liar hardship, scarcely alleviated by that
bias that may go with ignorance, in fact, as
it does in the poet's line. He returns to
meet his new trial without the equipment
of knowing the conditions which surround
him and is thus stripped of his defensive
armor. He cannot distinguish his enemies
from his friends, and the public eye is
true in his long months of solitude
morbid thoughts have become fixed beliefs
and touch his faith in the wife that loves
and suffers so much.

Oh, the cruelty; and the pity of it!

OTHER HANDS THAN OURS.

If the concessions which the South Afri-
can Volksraad, at the instance of Presi-
dent Kruger, is reported to have made
represent the extent limit to which the
government of the South African Republic
is prepared to go toward satisfying the
demands of the Uitlanders and of Great
Britain, which has constituted itself their
champion, the crisis has not yet passed and
the outlook is still threatening. The grant
of an increased representation in the
Volksraad will not appease the prevailing
discontent so long as no substantial mod-
ification has been made in the conditions
upon which the privilege of participation
in the government can be enjoyed.

What the Uitlanders want and what the
British government has undertaken to se-
cure for them, is such a revision of the
laws of the South African Republic relating
to citizenship as shall admit them to an
equitable share of influence in the election
of the local legislature. That they have not
yet received, and that they shall receive it,
constitutes the gist of Mr. Chamberlain's
ultimatum. President Kruger, who is a
sly old fox, may have something more in
reserve wherewith to avert the threatening
collision, but if not it is difficult to see how
Great Britain can without loss of self-
respect and of invaluable prestige remain
from proceeding to obtain by force what
she has failed to obtain by diplomacy. She
cannot afford to surrender or to abate a
claim upon which she has announced a
fixed determination of insisting.

A number of railroads are projected in
China. The Russian lines in Manchuria
will doubt be built in a few years, as
the work is in progress and important po-
litical objects are at stake, but the same
cannot be said of other projects lacking gov-
ernment support. An Anglo-German line is
projected to run 700 miles from Tientsin to
Shanghai. West of this a Belgian line, 650
miles long, is to connect Peking with Han-
kow on the Yangtze river, an important
commercial center some 580 miles from the
sea. Further west a series of railways are
designed to reach the coal mines of north-
west China. South of the Yangtze a num-
ber of lines are to connect the interior
with treaty ports, particularly Canton. An
American line 600 miles long between Can-
ton and Hankow connects with the Bel-
gian project. A British line west of this
from Canton to Szechuan is also proposed.
In the extreme southwest France has se-
cured concessions for lines extending into
China from Tonkin, and it is sought to
bring the province of Yunnan within French
influence. Finally it is proposed to con-
nect the railway system of India and Bur-
mah with Canton by way of Yunnan. These
roads are necessary if China's resources
are to be developed. Their construction
may have important indirect con-
sequences, tending to bring China within
the sphere of the human world's sympathies
and prevent, perhaps, the disruption of the
empire, about which everybody is now so
concerned.

A dissolution of Parliament and a general
election are coming within the political
range of vision in Great Britain. Sir Wil-
liam Vernon Harcourt proved his sagacity
when he forced church questions to the
fore, and it seems as though the ministry
of Lord Salisbury would be brought to a
fall on some issue covered by the shibboleth
of a "free church in a free state" pro-
posed for the liberal party the other day
by its nominal leader, Sir Henry Camp-
bell-Bannerman. The recent doles to pa-
rochial schools of the Established church
and to the clergy in the guise of a rem-
ission of rates have alienated many liberal
unionists from the parliamentary majority.
One unionist member, George Whiteley, has
resigned from the House of Commons and
is seeking re-election as a liberal, and Leon-
ard Courtney's recent speech denouncing
the Tory policy and declaring that the liberal
unionists are still liberals indicates that
there are more Whites than the ministerial
side of the chamber.

Manhood suffrage in Belgium is demanded
by socialists, radicals and liberals alike,
and the ministry, notwithstanding its dis-
inclination to act, has been practically forced
to consent to a reference of the pending
electoral bill to a committee of all parties
in the Belgian Parliament. This measure,
which was shrewdly designed to confirm
and perpetuate the power of the faction now
dominant, should emerge from the com-
mittee shorn of its concessions to privilege
and power. Anything less would invite the
overthrow of ultramontane ascendancy, and
the Belgian monarchy itself. The ministry,
however, has proceeded heretofore on the
theory that without close restriction of
the suffrage monarchical government would
be imperiled in Belgium. If King Leo-
pold's advisers should abandon this theory
it would be because they had devised
some new scheme for controlling the di-
verse elements of the opposition, which
when united is the dominant political force
in the kingdom.

Before the proroguing of the French Par-
liament for the long vacation the Chamber
of Deputies voted, 186 to 186, to adopt the
view of the ministry that the mooted ques-
tions relating to workmen's wages and
hours of labor should be dealt with until
the next session by executive decrees from
the Bureau of Commerce. The government
has authorized to settle in the public
interests, by presenting and proposing a
question which the anti-republican agitators
have sprung upon the new ministry. There
will be no strikes nor labor riots in Paris
during the parliamentary recess, and with
the Dreyfus matter finally settled before
the legislative sessions shall be resumed the
Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet should enter upon
a golden era of political achievement and
administrative success.

Whatever basis there may be for the re-
port that President Roca of the Argentine
Republic is personally soliciting the chief
executives of Uruguay, Brazil and Chili to
join with him in a plan by which to re-
duce South American armaments, it may
be safely assumed that no particularly prac-
tical results would follow should the pro-
posed conference be held. While the rulers
of the four countries named might agree to
a diminution of the military forces of their
respective nations, the inevitable lack of
unity on the part of other South Amer-
ican governments would doubtless in the end
cause a return to the present condition
of affairs. From the standpoint of expense,
however, it would seem that a proposition
for partial disarmament ought to be received
with favor by the people of Argentina and
Chili especially.

Time to Drop It.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Isn't it time to drop that project of a
Dewey fund? Dewey has asked that
it be discontinued, and it certainly is not
popular, for, after all these weeks of effort
the fund only amounts to \$12,322. Unless
a movement of that kind is spontaneous
and enthusiastic it is worse than useless.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

A writer in Guntion's Magazine rips from
the collar to the narrative one of the stock
arguments of imperialists, namely, that the
country is running short of idle land and
needs to reach out for more. The assertion
that the United States is suffering for un-
cultivated land is a mythical reading for the
vacation season. Simply a pleasant bit of
fiction thinly veiling the paucity of facts in
circles imperical. The writer in Guntion's
Magazine says: "The